Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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We trust the writer of the following just rebuke will not confine his pen or criticisms upon Album verses, which, seen by few, and by still fewer admired, have by common consent been voted the dullest of all things. There is a vein of good sense running through these, combined with great delicacy of expression, and we welcome the writer to our columns, hoping he will call favor on which more gems from the same mine.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The following original lines were addressed by a young lady to a gentleman, who on being requested to write in her album, (fortunately) declined the honour, but, nevertheless, in the various passions the most predominant of which were *Dress, Vanity, Frivolity and Scandal*
And who on them on these points has said
The female heart?
I pity thee, unhappy youth,
Who e'er thou art—
For the no pleasant memories paint
Domestic bosom,
No tender mother could have watched
The childhood hours—
Of no. then never could's forget
Her sacred love,
Her midnight watch, her ceaseless care,
All pains above—
No gentle sister can have raised
Her sweet voice,
Fraught with the love and care, that says
To thee I grieve—
Alas! it never has been heard
In life to tend
That gem of love, which wins the smile
Of dearest blood—
Of woman then but only known
The tender part:
Else thou could never thus have drawn
The female heart—
Have Love and Friendship such small share
In woman's heart?
Have Fastitude, and Hate, and Fraud,
No little part—
Have heavenly Charity and Faith
No swelling place?
Alas! poor youth, if these are lost,
Heaven help thy rest
Is woman vain? tis man that lights
The spark of sin,
To praise the gilded case, nor see
For gems within—
Farewell! forgiveness kindly prompts
The fervent prayer
That even thy life may yet be blessed
By woman's care.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor :—The foibles of the fair sex manifested in the picturesque and variegated forms of their bonnets, and the caprice of fashion in the objects of admiration long have been a theme for a certain class of officious newspaper scribblers, whose mental propensities seem to belong to the fraternity of old bachelors. No small amount of talent has been squated forth, and concentrated on this supposed ground of complaint.

I have known the time when the thought of joining in this grand cavalcade of surly fault-finders, would have been accounted as the very acme of mutination. I am not now about to forge this opinion; indeed, though I am not going to be a party to the same, I have come to the second proposition, and even religiously averse to meddling with the sweet of the ladies in the matter of fashion would transcend all prerogative, and would be a contradiction to the spirit of the age of innovation. I have even been inclined to look, not only with pity, but with regret upon the fault-finders—yes, very often—with genuine unsuppressed pleasurable feelings, on the paraphernalia of dress which is the object of their censure. In fact, in very genius and essence of fantastic gayety. There is such an endless variety in the modes which they assume, such an untiring assiduity in designing new forms, and such a mixture of certainty and ambiguity in their shapes, that one may be kept buried very agreeably in wondering whether they are the offspring of chance, of commutation, or combination. These changes, as they most assuredly occur, are to be hailed as improvements; and the truth of this seems corroborated by the circumstance that every change displays some grace of its own, which was not otherwise observable; and these changes being successive and continuous, prevent all stale receiving, at last we shall have alternately exhibited every conceiving grace which can be found form in possessed of and then, I suppose, not satisfied with this, they will go on to assume new forms and combinations, and so on for ever—and exaggeration upon say that nature, in all her fecund, ever-creased ex. invention is infinite. They will build up in one place, and construct in another; reverse, improve, originate, correct, reprint, and abridge; and thus go on in the most unexpected and pleasing variety, until we quite forget what their primitive form was. To a person accustomed to regular figures, as in mathematics, your form has no thinking of almost every thing, without being aptly compared to another, for nothing seems to vain for ordinal. I adhere to a long established custom of mine, that the ladies are quite beyond imitation, and a visible which I never do expect to see adequately solved. But I had like to have forgotten the communication I designed to make, and to be understood that I complain or find fault with any thing. No! I do no such sacrilege—very far from it: and as I am half worry I broke it away, at church last Sunday, (I always attend church three times on Sunday,) and unfortunately for me, I happened to be seated immediately in rear of a platoon of ladies, who had on large flaming front bonnets with a tribute display of feathers, bows, and veils, which completely obstructed my view of the preacher, so that I lost a part of the sermon to the same extent, unless I can fix my eyes steadily on him which I did. For about half an hour I endeavored; as I thought, with a good deal of adroitness, to get my eyes to range with a certain elevation, so as to see over the way I obtained several momentary squints, and that was all. After shooting from one side of my seat to the other, during this time, with a velocity nearly equal to the rapidity of those who gave it up in despair, and remained passive during the rest of the service. Now, in the name of all that is generous, candid, and kind, I ask, I ask To entertain, for a moment, the expectation that any reflection on the subject of the number and number of feathers might be made, would be absurd and unreasonable; and to extinguish, at once dance at church, I cannot think of. It only remains for me to hear; I must and will remain content as I am, and not disturb myself with the expectation of seeing. Now, any suggestion or insinuation on the subject of bonnets, I can entirely disclaim. I know, however, that I have suffered grievance after grievance in this manner, for months past, without a single whisper. Sometimes a slight alteration in fashions gives a temporary relief, and we are led to entertain with the good by another heretic and outrageous innovation in quick succession, but it has gone on, and so it will go on. We must accommodate our minds to adverse incidents; nothing proceeds with uniformity; it is the nature of all things to fluctuate, and those things which we have no power over we must contemplate with view with philosophic composure and indifference, look at it in the light of a necessary existence, and we may enjoy a perpetual tranquility of thought. I consider myself now quite reconciled to all fixed fashions, and prepared to remain undisturbed by all that is to spring from them. Perhaps even now in our city, there is going forth the primary revolutionary step of a great event in fashion. In another month ladies may come out in dresses as graceful and becoming as nature herself; so that in their new attire, a person may approach within speaking distance, without incurring the risk of diminishing the stillness in the bullion sleeves, &c., &c. But I will not indulge these agreeable anticipations, for instead of reform, which, by the way, I think the best of all forms, there may be an aggravation of every present inconvenience. I hope, in submitting this paper to the least manifest my impudence in forbearing all complaint, and gain the credit of possessing a great deal of philosophy, patience and composure.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE PARTING HOUR.

Oh have I seen the rising tear,
Start forth as the word farewell,
The lingering look of fondness dear,
Speaking more than words can tell
Oh have I seen love's smile spent,
Amid those drops of parting sorrow,
As cloud wispered in the sun.
Yet only not per to morrow,
Oft have I heard the trembling sigh,
Burst from the bosom'sleep reason
And if? it was the reason why.
Those I answer, we must part oh yes
And shall we part, oh! yes we must,
For death the silver chord will sever,
When cradled with our kindred dust,
'Tis then we part on earth forever.
But we will meet in realms above,
With heavenly smiles on every feature,
And then in never-ending love.
We'll know the parting hour no more.

LITERARY.

Extracts from the new Memoirs of Hortense de Beauharnais, Ex Queen of Holland and Duchess of of St Leu, translated from French.

Josephine in Prison, Death of Robespierre.

Josephine, becoming in her turn an object of suspicion, was also confined. Up to this time she had not actively engaged in those plots for the fortune-teller of Marcinigue but now, by a common inconsistency of the human heart, the prediction recurred to her remembrance amid the gloom of a prison. Her cold fortune-teller seemed to dwell upon its promises, and she ended by a firm belief in its easy accomplishment.

One morning that she was expecting death, which she occupied in common with the Duchess of Aiguillon, Viscountess Mathieu de Montmorin, and two other ladies, and announced abruptly, that the commissary Lebrun, a relation of hers was wanted for another prisoner. "Of course," said Madame D'Aiguillon, with vivacity, "Madame de Beauharnais is to be shut up with a better." The keeper answered savagely, "There will be little need of that, for she is to go at once to the Conciergerie, and thence to the guillotine." The cruel warning drew loud shrieks from her companions in misfortune, but Josephine attempted the task of consolation. At length she begged to be allowed to bear every thing alone as she was nursed, not only of present safety, but of living and reigning in the heart of France. "It is a pity you don't appoint your attendants," cried Madame D'Aiguillon, sobbing. "All that is very true—I had forgotten. Well, my dear, you shall be one of my ladies of honour; come—you have my promise." Her tears and her expressions burst into tears; for they could account for the ill-timed pleasantry of a woman about that she had lost her senses.

Madame D'Aiguillon was much overcome. Josephine led her towards a window, which she threw open to give her air. A woman of ordinary appearance was standing there, who seemed to be making some extraordinary signals. Josephine asked her what they meant, to which she first was inexplicable. At length Josephine cried out "Rose," the woman nodded, and smiling, waved her hand. Josephine then commenced her gestures; Josephine again cried out "Hortense," and the woman apparently much gratified, again expressed assent. Then placing her hand upon her heart, she pointed to the sun, and then to the prison. In fact, a short time afterwards, their companions in misfortune heard the cries of the unfortunate victims of the first events of the 9th Thermidor. "Well," said Josephine, as her bed was returning to her cell, "at least one of us will be guillotined, I shall certainly be queen of France."

Louis XVII.

The newly married couple treated their union as the work of acceptation, and their little assemblies were formed of the most select. Their gaiety, though free from constant collision. Louis had first to overcome the timidity and the bashful kind of romance which leads its possessor rather to write a book than to enact the hero. The study of history was the favourite study of one, whose duty it became to assist in the overthrow of his country's liberties, and who was doomed one day to be a king. Louis was passionately fond of hunting, and he frequently took recreation in the open air. Fear was also familiar to him, and he had condemned him to be a soldier. He hated ceremony, and yet he felt that it was apart to the throne, and were a perpetual pageant. Preferring retirement and domestic enjoyment, he was hurried along by the whirlwind of his brother's genius.

Hortense's personal appearance.

In her appearance Hortense united the fine figure, noble mien and graceful manners of her mother, to the peculiar beauty of the beauties of the Netherlands—their soft blue eyes—profusion of fair hair—and dazzling complexion. Her conversation displayed the elegance of a Frenchwoman, in the vivacity, sprightliness, and correctness of her ideas and expressions. Declining her residence at the Hague, that sober capital presented an appearance as gay as it was unexpected, in a constant succession of public balls and entertainments, at which Hortense was the reigning youth contended for superiority in dress and accomplishments. The dancing of the queen was perfection, and she repeated this delightful amusement, with that true condescension which gives pleasure to the very graciousness, but never the forgetfulness of superior rank.

The Court of Holland. Louis as a King.

An outline of the court of Holland may not be inappropriate. At the head of the list was the grand chamberlain: Auguste Casilancourt was that of grand equerry. M. de Villeneuve was that of chief equerry. The queen had for the daughter of M. Gulbert—a lady celebrated for her wit and her fine personal charms, done de suite. M. de Saugras, chief master of the ceremonies, did the honours of the palace with a polished agreeable manner.

M. de Gruvilin tells us, that a chamberlain introduced him to the presence of the king, who was dressed in the uniform of the guard, white, with crimson facings. The first sensation of seeing him after a long absence, was diminished by my sorrow at discovering the ravages which time had made in his person, and the extreme difficulty he experienced in walking, and especially in ascending the steps of the throne. I remained on which death had set his seal, that I found it impossible to preserve the calmness of mien with which his appearance oppressed me. My consternation became so strong that I was moved by his attention to speak, and hear him several remarks, though I sincerely hope that he was unable to distinguish my answers. I had come to see the king and not to love him: he is gifted with all the instincts of goodness, and with them he appears to possess.

I was the bearer of two letters: one from the king of Naples and the other from the queen. I received each with as a long time, and expressed great pleasure at seeing as again. I delivered the letter of the latter to the queen of Naples, had given rise to my journey.

"Be assured, was his reply, that I will use every effort in my power to be useful to Joseph: whatever belongs to me is at his disposal, and I am already endeavoring to raise money: though it will be a difficult business; for this country would never lend, even on good security. However, I will do my best, and shall do my best." All this was said in that open, frank manner, which no dissimulation, however practised, can pretend to imitate. "Your majesty," said I, "has just opened a lion, which, I understand, is filling up rapidly. It is a splendid reward of your exertions, and the most flattering testimony of the popularity of your administration. Posterity will ever remember with gratitude, your memorable opposition to a national bankruptcy." "I take the more credit to myself," said the king, "for this opposition, because the measure was particularly pressed upon me by the emperor. I found it impossible to persuade him, that to declaring bankruptcy, I declared the destruction of Holland. All its capital would have immediately sought refuge in England, where much of it is collected already. The force of circumstances has set on foot a contraband trade, which I find it impracticable to suppress.

This nation is so industrious, that with a population of not more than eighteen hundred thousand souls, it pays one hundred and ten millions. Its debt is sixty millions, and there is scarcely enough to maintain an establishment, worthy of a French soldier in the kingdom, yet I am obliged to supply a million of florins to these Dutch troops for the grand army. Peace! peace! that must be the great object of my conquest. This land were ruins of my palace, Gruvilin, you must find me very much changed. I can scarcely write. I walk with great difficulty. My sight is continually rubbing his legs and hands during the whole interview. The climate of this country is killing me. Its humidity is very unwholesome for my constitution, and I am quite sure it is the country of good taste. There is no need here of superintending the administration: a man, on receiving an appointment, seems to feel he will fulfil its duties to become of the salary, and leaves it at that. Their commercial affairs are never examined, and are never false. It is a nation of true republicans, but deeply imbued with party spirit this prevents them from forming a proper estimate of each other. . . . . I am very glad to see you, and that you are a friend of France."

On taking leave of his majesty, we were informed by M. Bouchebereche, prefect of the palace, that the king desired us to dine with him at his house than his own, and that we were to reside in the palace: this intelligence was afterwards completed by the king himself. We were about sitting down to table, we were informed that the queen of Holland, the young consisted of an old-fa-camp of Jerome, Madame de Boubee, and the Duchess of St Leu.

The queen was agreeable and amiable as ever. I delivered her the letters from the emperor and her mother. She kissed her mother's letters, said she, 'and to be remembered. My friends could not have chosen a better. Gruvilin, and tell me how I forget my own. My brother Joseph cannot certainly be displeased with me for this. I was at Madrid, I wrote to him frequently, and said him a great quantity of trifling news, which episodes and anecdotes of the land consequence."

"After dinner, we went into the queen's drawing room. Her apartments are furnished with great simplicity. Around the walls are engravings, from our reception, and on leaving her she invited us to prolong our visit to this country. She begged me to write to her very frequently. Before going to bed, we made a round of visits to all the ministers, and returned to bed at one o'clock at night, heartily tired. All the French about the king's person are kind in their conversation, and the prefect of the Cushioncourt, whose health is indifferent, is quite unable to stand its severity.

"Next day, the king received us in his cabinet. He rose to give us his hand, and to speak to the civil and military officers. He quitted his place for the purpose of addressing a few words to each of the persons who formed the members of the diplomatic corps, and the various individuals of his household, and then he returned to his audience.

"The court presents an extremely brilliant spectacle. The dresses of the public ministers and the civil functionaries are superbly embroidered, and the uniform of the guard is distinguished for the long prohibition of embroidery in that country. The simplicity of the king's own dress gives, laced with gold: the pattern of the lacing is that of the guard, and the buttons are of the same metal. The chamberlains are dressed in red and gold: the equerries and prefect in blue and gold. It would be impossible to describe the rich embroidery and elegant dresses of the ladies of the court. The queen's dress is always remarkably simple, and consists of a white muslin dress, with a single row of flounces, and a single row of lace round the bottom. Her head dress is generally ornamented with a single row of pearls round the head, and a bandeau of the same precious gems, from which depends a single pearl of great size, which falls upon the middle of the forehead. Her hair is generally worn in ringlets, and her neck is ornamented with a single row of pearls, with a diamond clasp in front. Her arms are generally bare, and she wears a bracelet of pearls, with a diamond clasp. Her shoes are of white satin, and she wears a white satin fan, which she frequently uses. Her manners are full of grace and affability, and her conversation is lively and interesting. She is fond of dancing, and frequently dances in the course of the evening. She is a very good performer on the piano, and sings with much taste and feeling. She is fond of music, and has a very fine voice. She is also a good performer on the harp. She is very fond of reading, and is a great admirer of the English poets. She is also fond of the English language, and speaks it with great facility. She is very fond of the English manners, and has a great partiality for the English people. She is very fond of the English literature, and has a great partiality for the English people. She is very fond of the English literature, and has a great partiality for the English people. She is very fond of the English literature

based on the violation of the clause of inviolability as to stores seized when they landed on the wharves of constitutional jurisdiction. Public opinion blamed the claims of the boroughmongers before the arbitrators, by award of schedule A, and no claims stood an indemnity for the money value of a flagrant instrument of wrong.

The same paper, under date, of Feb. 1st, says, "there is not a word of truth in the report that Monsieur issued an immediate abolition of colonial slavery."

An Israelite committed to York Castle.—We have heard a good deal of late about discussing a certain August shade, and verily it would be a matter of regret, but the lesser has not done its work yet. Will it be believed, in these days, when the Jew is admitted to the senate, and otherwise allowed slavery in the subject of general reprobation, that measures are now about to be inflicted according to the law of our highest Court, calling itself a Court of Equity. This minister is no less than one of Mr. Hallcomb's clerks to Messrs. Donaldson & Co. brothers, Thomas, arrested in York, in the society of a bailiff, is having been committed to York Castle by the contempt of the High Court of Chancery! This great offender is London made sold, and is accompanied by his mother to give it the more interest. The views have departed the orthodoxy of the doctrine of originalism appertaining to slavery, and the proceedings there was never yet found one either read enough or learned enough to imagine such a thing as the Court of Equities, that was under the Devil Algiers think of the beneficial illustration of civil liberty.—*The York Herald.*

The infant who was committed to York Castle, for an alleged contempt of the proceedings of the Court of Chancery, stated in court that, but been discharged out of custody. It appears that the child was taken out on a proceeding on the equity side of the Exchequer, Lord Lyndhurst, on hearing the case, had ordered, directed all the parties to appear in court on Saturday, and, after examining the child and the witnesses on the course which had been pursued, ordered the solicitor to relieve the mother of the child from the situation in which they had been so improperly placed. We understand the child was taken into confinement had its origin in the mistake of a country solicitor.

The different religious societies have been unwearied in their endeavors, to render the prevalence of the sabbath available in checking the progress of vice and folly, and awakening the people to a proper sense of the duties of religion. Within the last few months the Bible Tract Society has put into circulation eleven millions of tracts. At Bristol alone, there were distributed during the presence of the cholera, and 10,000 on the day of the execution of the two murderers.

Owing to the scandalous reports circulated respecting the causes of the Duchess of Berri's independent visit to Blaye, several distinguished persons, both of the former personnel and the opponents of the Bourbons, Mr. Bignon, Editor of the Constitutionnel, Mr. Berryer, Deputy of the National, had both been severely wounded by their regular assignation.

Mr. James Balfarine, the friend of Scott—the private of his works, one of the last of the old school of Waverley scenes was combined from the beginning, and from whose side was more supported by the encouraging addition to the biography of the Great Master—was received him but tried again. He died at Edinburgh on the 19th of January, and was interred there on the 24th, for several months past his health had been very delicate.

Glasgow—Female Congress.—A meeting was held in Portland street, on Tuesday evening, which was attended wholly of female delegates from the different powerful factories in Glasgow and neighbourhood, the object of which was to consult on the best measures to be adopted in the present unfortunate state of their affairs. The chair was filled by a female, and the different resolutions drawn up and agreed to were all carried entirely by females. A president, secretary, and treasurer, with a committee of twenty-one, were appointed to collect the money forwarded by the different delegates. A vote of thanks was then given to the president for her conduct in the chair; three cheers were then given for Mr. Oastler, and the meeting dispersed. Mrs. Doherty has been appointed treasurer, and to Sir D. K. Sandford for his opinion and proper answer to the "assizes" on the Sabbath, last week, at which she attended in order to be in the greatest privacy.

Attempt to Kill.—The London Morning Herald of February 28th, contains the report of an examination before the Lord Mayor, in the case of Thomas Crane, and Cel. Rosslo, for the poisonous and dreadful attempt on the life of Mr. Ashmeade, a gentleman of the state of Massachusetts. He was charged with having attempted to administer poison to the person of Mr. Rosslo, for whom he had formerly sailed to manager of a Rosslo Sea trading vessel. He was born in England for the last twenty years, and had become reduced in circumstances. He was then unemployed, and having been unjustly treated, as he considered, by Mr. Rosslo, landed a grand had made an attack on him. The wound, however, was not mortal—but the prisoner expressed no contrition—for he said he wished he had gloried in it. He is about forty-five years of age—married some—of low stature, and dark complexion. Some double-eye confidence of the prisoner, and he was remanded for a week.

A great number of religious Jews in Poland are making preparations to visit Jerusalem in the belief that the time predicted by their Prophets for their arrival in which they shall be restored to the possession of that country.

Physiology is at length reduced to practice.—The remains of a lunatic named Lee, who died in the asylum, and according to their respective forms, and in consequence of the dissection, were interred on Thursday.

The police published by the King and Queen of Holland, in Brussels, being private property, has remained untouched since they removed from the palace. The gloves of her Majesty are lying on the drawing-table, just as when she quitted her apartment, and the utmost respect the Royal residence is in its usual array.

Gallignani's Paris Messenger, of the 6th ultimo, says—"Address, insane, murder and suicide all the vices and crimes by which society is afflicted, seem to form the leading incidents in nearly every work or amusement of the day, be a tragedy, a book, a romance, or the Parisian press." This is unquestionably true. The new popular novels, the new plays, and the new newspapers of Paris, begin all description of their depravity.

The equestrian statue of King Charles is to be removed from Charing Cross to Trafalgar Square.

The Comet is visible to the naked eye at half past 6 o'clock in the evening, a little above the horizon, almost due west.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The customs' duties received at Liverpool during the last week amounted to £30,000, being for the week of February, and £4,000,000, being an excess over the preceding of £253,000.—*Liverpool Courier.*

It is stated that one-fifth of the slave population of the island of St. Helena has been already emancipated, and that in the course of four or five years a year will not be found on that island.

The whole quantity of water supplied to the inhabitants of London daily by the water companies, is 58,000,000 gallons, chiefly drawn from the river Thames and other buildings, which is at the rate of above 200 gallons a day to each house.

Fatal Affray with Smugglers.—Eastbourne, (Sussex), Jan. 24. A dreadful affray happened at this place, the evening, between a party of coast guard and smugglers, nearly 600 in number, and the Preventive Service stationed here, which took place on the beach at this end, and was delivering her cargo, when the Coast Guard arrived on the spot, and the smugglers (armed) after considerable firing on both sides, the smugglers were put to flight, but not before a fatal loss of nine officers dead upon the beach, and several wounded when others. We have not as yet ascertained by the smugglers as not yet ascertained. Four bales of spirits and a large quantity of tea were taken. Parties of the parish in the dead of the night entered great alarm among the inhabitants.

At the siege of Antwerp, a French miner, who worked in the trenches, was found one day in a state of insensibility. A hemorrhage discharged from the nostril fell in the parallel. The workmen endeavored by various efforts to avail the effects as much as possible. One of the soldiers, however, undertook to prevent the loss from the nostril, and filled the hollow of his hand with blood, and drank it off. He then threw himself down upon it to extinguish the fever, but was too late! The chief loss at the siege was that of the miner, but he alone was the victim of this act of courage and humanity.

Madame Malé, the once celebrated Singer, died on the 20th January, at Havre, in the 71st year of her age.

Miss Hannah Moore.—We learn from the London Athen, that the distinguished writer is likely to recover from a severe indisposition.

Intensive damage has been done at Antwerp, and on the Scheldt by high tides, and great numbers of vessels with their lives swept over them. The tyde at Stockholm grew up, and towers began to fall in the streets. All the troops of the garrison were employed on the dykes under the immediate direction of the governor.

We have been promised, says the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal, with a bundle of letters written from Independently decay up in the poor-house of Portsmouth, at the Branch Establishment in the town; it is a superior article. Dr. Prout has discovered that Gelatin is better than fat from the Arrow Root.

Good News for Wine-Bibbers.—The Duke of Marlboro has this season been so extraordinary, especially in the south part, that it would not be at all unknown necessary to put some of the new wine into bottles well ended.

A fire of nearly 4 per cent took place in the stock of the Bank of England, on the 24th, owing, as we are thought, to an expectation that the subscription is near at hand of the renewal of the charter, which is favorable to the proprietors. Stock is quoted at 200 to 201. The London Times received the rise to speculation.

The well known Alderman Wakhouse, once Lord Mayor of London, died on Sunday evening, at the residence of the city in the House of Commons, died on the 6th of February last.

The celebrated dramatic author, John O'Keefe, died lately near Southampton, England. He was eighty-six years of age.

Destruction by Fire.—Captain Lee, of the brig Crypsi, arrived at Boston from N. Carolina, reports that on the 8th ult. the first shock of an earthquake was felt in that island, which was repeated at intervals in the 24th. Several houses and walls were prostrated, and the shock was so great that many of the inhabitants fled for safety to the shipping in the harbor. As far as Capt. Lee was informed, no lives were lost.

An Irish orator recently concluded a magnificent speech on the advantages of reform, with the following beautiful specimen of the benefits of reform:—"Reform, reform," said the learned gentleman, "is the food which will bless through every part of the kingdom."

S. S. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, April 6.

Important Decision.—It is known to most of our citizens, that the loans in lieu of the late Bogdan Ely, bell, claimed all the real estate which the deceased possessed subsequently to the execution of the will by the testator. It is also remarkable, we believe, to between judicial of the said Bogdan Ely, that the mortgage in the said Bogdan Ely, that the mortgage in the said Bogdan Ely, that the mortgage in

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 6, 1833.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York," held the 11th of March, William Beckefeller, M. D. C. P. was elected "a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons" of that University.

COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE.

All the piers, except one, of the Columbia Rail-road Bridge, over the Susquehah, are now at their utmost height; for the one yet to be completed, the cedar data is framed, stone landed, and every preparation made, so that we should presume the whole will be finished by the winter months, and no further delay experienced in getting the cars in operation. Every exertion to this end should be put in requisition, as the daily occasions loss of interest to a large amount, and the trade which should succeed it, is diverted to other channels, from the disappointment the suspension of travel will annoy the expectations of the most sanguine. We confine ourselves among the travellers who can accompany the cars with the slow conveyances with which this road has progressed. Let us have it done as soon as money will do it.

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA.

The thirteenth and last volume of the Encyclopedia Americana was published by Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard last week. The object of this publication should be known to every reader in the country. It is intended to make the numerous Encyclopedias, and put within the reach of the poorest, a complete literary, equal to about forty or fifty good sized octavo volumes, embracing every subject of interest, at the number of 50,000 in all—provided by the work differs from his earnings or his savings, twenty cents a week, for 26 weeks, is literary no contrivel, as to be equally suited to the learned and the mechanic—the merchant, and the professional man. The reputation of this valuable work has augmented with each volume; and if the subsequent opinion of the press, extract from all quarters, be true, which in this instance happens to be the case, it is indeed one of the best of publications. It should be in the possession of every intelligent man, as it is a library in itself, comprising an immense mass of love upon almost every possible subject, and in the cheapest possible form.

TANNER'S UNIVERSAL ATLAS.

The third number of this valuable publication has come to hand. It contains a map of Pennsylvania, with its canals and Railroads; of Maryland and Delaware, with a plan of Baltimore; of North Carolina; of Georgia, with the southern part of Alabama; and of Switzerland, constructed from the most recent and authentic documents. This publication continues to deserve every thing we have bestowed upon it. It should be in the hands of every body who desires correct and recent information on geographical subjects.

MEMBER.

Samuel Eckstein, Esq. has been elected President of the Broad Mountain Coal Company.

KENTUCKY.

For beauty of landscape, excellence of the soil, for beauty of forest, the number of clear streams and the rivers, Kentucky for some time to come must be a favorite farm, and patriarchal simplicity of rural opulence. Kentucky unquestionably is equal to any state in the Union. It is equal to any state in the old world in the fine arts. The eastern and southern front touches on the Alleghany Mountains, whose spurs descend some distance into the state. The centre of the state contains a tract of country 100 miles by 50, which for beauty of surface, the delightful aspect of its open groves, and the extreme fertility of its soil, is unsurpassed by any other tract of country of the same extent. So most classical lore is mixed with the soil, as to impart to it a high value and reputation. It is abundantly rich in the possible freshness and vigor to the vegetation. The woods, in which the green sward presents the appearance of the finest meadow, are free from every kind of pain, as if arranged for pleasure ground. Grape vines of prodigious size climb the trees, and spread their branches and leaves all the way from the ground to the first entitlement of the country, it was covered with a thick cane brake, which has disappeared, and has been replaced by the most luxuriant crops of blue grass grass. The trees generally are not large, but tall, straight and upreed; and have the appearance of having been transplanted to their present situation in innumerable streams wind among those copses, and from the declivities burst out springs of pure limestone water. Such is said to be the garden of the Mississippi Valley—a real Arcadia.

That part of the state bordering on Tennessee and Virginia, remarkable for its wild in the latter and the vicinity of the Alleghenies, highly picturesque and sometimes grand. Between the Rolling Fork of Salt River and Green River, is an extensive tract called "barrens," the soil of which is not of the very first quality, but the country is covered with grass like a prairie and affords a fine range for cattle. Between Green and Cumberland Rivers is a still larger tract of "barrens," and spread over the section are an immense number of sinks, from which streams of water are supplied. In 1800 the Legislature made a gratuitous grant of 400 acres to every man disposed to become an actual settler in the district, and a great many availed themselves of it. The country proved very healthy; tobacco grown well, and the "barrens" now present a prosperous and agreeable aspect.

At the time of its first settlement, Kentucky displayed a most inviting landscape. The wilderness exhibited an exuberance of bloom and fruit, which would kill game enough in an hour to supply the wants of a month, and even so lately as 1815, we remember partaking a dinner of the same kind in Russellville, who had shot three bucks before breakfast, on the 19th road. The aged settlers look back to the infancy of the state as to a golden age, and to them, such indeed it must have been.

Of the rivers of this state we shall only enumerate the most important, though its description has been too often attempted to require a notice from us. The Kentucky it an, important stream, and is navigable for 300 miles. It has a bold current and high banks for great part of its course, flowing in a deep chasm, cut from sandstone rock. The Licking River is remarkable to be singular than the secession arising from floating down this stream, and looking up the high parapet at its sides and the trees on the summit. It rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and forms the eastern boundary of the state for nearly 200 miles. Considerable settlements have been made on its banks, especially, in which it runs 80 miles, then crosses into Tennessee, now 80 miles in that state, and makes a curve by which it returns to Kentucky, and runs for one more entire Tennessee after a course of 50 miles, 60 winds through it 300 miles, passing Nashville, and empties into the Ohio. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains, and is navigable by steamboats to Nashville, and of late they have ascended considerably higher up. It is a very rapid and beautiful river, and uncommonly favorable to navigation. The streams, a noble river, enters the Ohio in this state, in Cumberland county, to bring for salt water, to the depth of 120 feet, a fountain of petroleum, or burnt oil, was struck, and when the sugar was struck, and when the sugar was struck, and when the steam more than twelve feet above the surface of the earth. Although in quantity somewhat abated, after the discharge of the first volume, it continues to flow, as supposed to emit 75 gallons a minute, it still continued to flow in a stream which found its way to the Cumberland River, forty miles distant, navigable for steamboats. It is so penetrating as to be difficult to confine in wooden vessel; it ignites freely, produces a flame sufficient to cook, and is used for medical purposes, being used for the swellings of horses' legs, &c., and is an ingredient in the famous quack medicine called Indian Oil.

Kentucky boasts several mineral springs of celebrity and fame. The Olympian Springs, 47 miles east of Lexington, are in a romantic situation. Big Bone Lick is 20 miles below Cincinnati, on the Kentucky River. The spring most frequented is that near Harrodsburg, where are fine accommodations for invalids, and where we have met a sociable company, equal in intelligence and polish to any in the Union. The waters are useful in complaints of the liver, and dyspepsia and chronic complaints.

Kentucky, from her first settlement, has had, and deserved the reputation of being among the most intelligent of the western states. The astonishing productions of her good lands, the extent of her cultivation, the multitude of boats she loads for New Orleans, &c. justify the conclusion. All the grains and fruits of the temperate climates flourish in abundance, and in wheat she is surpassed by none. There are many good newspapers in the state—the markets are well supplied with all the variety of vegetables, while grapes of the cultivated varieties are found in the woods in great abundance, and there are several vineyards where wine is made. Cotton is raised for domestic use, but hemp and tobacco are large staples.

Though the bulk of the produce of Kentucky descends to New Orleans, she exports considerable to Pittsburg for our markets. Her manufactures, cotton, and manufactured articles, she sends off immense quantities of flour, lard, butter, cheese, pork, beef, Indian corn and meal, whiskey, which is a great union, cider-royal, fruit fresh and dried.

Horses are raised in large numbers and of the best breed. Cattle equally fine with those of the Connecticut, and some farmers keep from 500 to 1,000 head. Sheep are sent over the mountains for sale. Still greater is the variety of domestic animals and hogs are driven from this state to Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c. to fatten. The value of cattle, horses and swine, driven out of the state annually, cannot be estimated at less than 200,000, the Cumberland Ford, was a million of dollars: and as in 1829, importer returns of the exports, agricultural and manufactured, gave 2,000,000.

Frankfort is the political metropolis, on the north bank of the Kentucky, 60 miles from its mouth. The streets are broad and regular. The houses are of brick, unites North and South Frankfort; the river flows between banks 4 or 500 feet in height. The settlement is entirely of modern date, with a foundation a portion supposed by Ionic columns, the whole having an appearance of great magnificence. There are also other fine public buildings—large manufactories of paper bagging, a rope walk, cotton factories, &c. It is the head of steamboat navigation, and a place at much business and considerable wealth. The printing offices are many, many being built of the beautiful marble furnished by the banks of the river. The newspapers sometimes both here and floated on the Kentucky.

There we shall soon insert an engraving of the statehouse, kindly furnished us by a friend in that city.

Lexington, long called the commercial capital, is one of the most solemn towns, and was for some time the most populous place in the state, and probably also in the west. Transylvania University has for claims to precedence among western collegiate institutions—and it is certainly one of the most flourishing. It should be the possession of every intelligent man, as it is a library in itself, comprising an immense mass of love upon almost every possible subject, and in the cheapest possible form.

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BOSTON SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have before us a number of valuable School Books, published in Boston by Messrs. Carter, Hendee & Co. to which we invite the attention of parents and teachers; viz—

A Compendium of Astronomy, by John Vose, which in brevity, skills examples and perfect intelligibility, Bernon's Fourth Elementary Book, being the first book of Geography.

The Child's Third Book of Spelling and Reading.

Book-keeping, suited to the business of traders, farmers and mechanics, mostly by single entry. Book-keeping, double entry, and assignments, and we hail every attempt to simplify it, with pleasure.

The Child's First and Second Books of Spelling and Reading, on a new plan.

We refer our readers to-day to Mr. Waldie's advertisement of the most popular new books. The Circulating Library has taken such a popular and high literary stand, we do not see how any reading family can do without it. It is a great saving.

NEWS FROM THE COURT JOURNAL.

The Vice President of the United States resides in the same house with the President, and they are seen frequently riding together in the same carriage. In the course of the summer, the President and Vice President often ride out of the "White House," or will the Clayman take it as an insinuation that they are not on good terms, as to get accustomed to "riding out together" at the end of the present presidential term? We ask for information. Mr. Calhoun's long government to be the Vice President, while Mr. Van Buren designs to rule in when the General rides out!

CITY WATER WORKS.

The dispute between the Schuylkill navigation Company and the city corporation, relative to the right of the former to make additional locks is carried on with increased vigor and is an exciting subject. We propose to lay before our readers, to-morrow, a report on the matter to be settled by the courts. It is assumed on the part of the Navigation Company to prove that two new locks will take away the water from a portion which moved the ability of our fish woman, who defines that every alimentary canal, she adds to the water supply creates a necessary consumption in marketing. She sis it may, both interests are of such importance to Philadelphia, that we hope to see a speedy end to the matter, and that it may be soon accommodated. We therefore advocate the plan proposed in a morning paper to place inclined planes at each of the locks, which there would be little or no consumption of water.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 28.—Received from		Received from
Wm. Gregg, Esq.	$2.00	Wm. Gregg, Esq. $2.00
Henry Westerhouse,	4.00	Rich. M'Clure, Esq. 2.00
Wm. M. Brodhead,	2.00	Wm. Brodhead, 2.00
Robert Morey,	2.00	J. Cooper, 2.00
Robert Morey,	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
D. M. Bynes, Esq.	3.00	C. Groff, Esq. 1.00
April 2.		April 3.
Wm. H. Chase,	3.00	Philip Hoch, 2.00
Reuben Taylor,	2.00	Henry Cooper, 2.00
Benjamin F. Route,	2.00	E. Crandall, Esq. 2.00
Q. M. Chase,	3.00	Amos Love, Esq. 2.00
Wm. W. Townsend,	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
S. B. Farnum,	3.00	F. Hennig, Esq. 3.00
Henry Fielding, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
J. Stephens, Esq.	2.00	Chauncey Ives, Esq. 4.00
Joseph Whitney, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
A. B. Clark, Esq.	1.00	John Norton, Esq. 2.00
Wm. Gregg,	10.00	T. Wadsworth, Esq. 2.00
[wo G. Miller's Fennicl.]		Edward Wright, Esq. 2.00
April 4.		Wm. Gregg, 2.00
N. B. Knapp,	3.00	J. W. Bryan, 3.00
Wm. J. Dunn,	2.00	April 5.
U. M. Robert,	2.00	James K. Hyde, 2.00
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	Thomas Ives, Esq. 2.00
W. C. Little,	2.00	Alfred Pascoe, Esq. 2.00
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	Salmon Kersey, Esq. 2.00
J. Griffin,	1.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
Wm. K. Daniels,	1.00	April 6.
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	Philip Hoch, 2.00
R. B. Rutledge,	2.00	Henry Cooper, 2.00
C. Lender, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
Chauncey Ives, Esq.	2.00	C. T. Noble, 2.00
Chauncey Ives, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
W. C. Landes, Esq.	3.00	Jos. Wiley, Esq. 2.00
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
Jos. S. Ewing,	20.00	M. Rondesville, Esq. 2.00
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
Jesse Nicholson,	10.00	Leo. Lawrence, Esq. 7.00
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	Wm. Gregg, 2.00
Hall Wilson, Esq.	4.00	W. Money, Esq. 1.00
Wm. Gregg,	2.00	

ADVERTISING.

The following is a specimen of advertising, from a late New Orleans paper.

VOU A CANONGE.

Wing to said on Monday, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, in front of the Merchants' Coffee House, William West, negro, aged from 26 to 28 years, free from incumbrance, speaks English, the voice and features prepossessed by law, except from the Mary: said 28 years, having been six years in the United States, and before that time a slave for the space 18 months, warranted free from vice and diseases concealed by law. Terms of sale, cash; the buyer paying a lock blown up with gunpowder. It covenances the purchaser of said slave of his title to keep in the north-east part of the state. Glue is manufactured here, and it has a number of other factories. It is a considerable village, as well as Paris, situated on a beautiful plain, and has a handsome appearance from the steamboats. Washington, three miles south,

THE OHIO.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity!
Sport that wrinkled care divides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

AS SUNG BY SOMEBODY'S HUSBAND.

I don't see threescore-ageous now
For we are thirteen;
My days of fun are over now,
I'm married to a wife,
And, by Jove's thunderbolts, I vow
I've all the whims of the world' ess,
And two I've got the pole.

I'm sick of sending marriage cake,
Of eating marriage dinners,
Of all the fooling people make
With newly-wed beginners.
I wish I'd never been so complaisant,
I never more shall be;
Blue eyes are all blue bores to me,
And Lincoln green or Ink.

And as for passing 'em and down,
It adds to all my ills
At every public town
I wish you saw me bills.
They give me no end of mental ease,
The printer-coiled sore they do,
And always see as the Scots Greys charged
The French at Waterloo.

Pen proves me, quite an idle rogue,
I only ma and drink;
Because I wish me not in vogue,
I can't be inspired to think:
Without I'd the wits I ought to have
To wish 'twere dinner-time,
And then to get the chicago now
In my life's pantomime.

I wonder if she size be what
Folks call the bonny-nesse'
If so, upon my word I hope
It will be ever soon.
For too much praise vivid proves at the
Much worse than too much salt;
If rather real from end to end
The weeks or Mr. Gall.

Oh! when I was a bachelor
I'd such a happy time,
But now I'm an old woman,
And languidly up-tow.
Or mad a little passage-trip
In my evening paper.
Then think it time to go to sleep,
And light my bedroom taper.

O! when I was a bachelor
I was a merry man
To win myself a loving wife,
And now I'm not I can.
And now that I am an old man,
My pleas are at an end.
I scarcely know one thing to do,
My time I cannot spend.

O! when I was a bachelor,
My office never fluge'd
I walked in a pair of boots
Had to put but boon and tye'd;
But I walk much more slowly now,
Or I myself a sore stump
Were I to walk six miles an hour,
My wife might think it rude.

Yet, after all I must confess,
This may sort of way
Of getting o'er life's jolting road,
Is what I can't gainsay.
I might have been a bachelor
I will my fifty-five,
Which would have been to me at least
As the other way.

Sonnets were at a theatre, when they intercept the view
Of the stage, are much offence to those that are surprised
by them from seeing, and who often declare such boxes
have abused the appeal.

An hypochondriac will sometimes conjure up to his imagination the most frightful forms. To indulge such a melancholy propensity, may be and, in one sense, to resist the opium.

A Nobody, in a sense fit of the gout, told his physician he suffered the pains of the, doctored him for scurvy, and answered, "what, already?"

Francis Fuss, having asked Caroline, Bishop of Chelsea, whether he was of noble extraction, "Nay," replied he, "such bad times crop in the ear, I assure you, from which all of them I descended."

A hackney-coachman has constantly recourse to compound of the hardness of his box, for at the least of times his physician is at a stand.

Among many other evils that attend gaming, are three—loss of time, loss of reputation, loss of health; loss of time, loss of temper, ruin of families, defrauding of creditors, and what is often the effect of all, the loss of his immortal soul.

The word contains itself, without the Muse,
And the letters small, from whence poems arose
Verse, Prose, Rat, Wort, Scab, Sin, Scandal, Wit and Mirth.
Each carrier give accounts of war and trade.

As in smooth oil, the razor best is what,
So wit, is by politeness sharpened most;
Their want of edge from their offence is seen.
Both pain to bear, when unpolished keen.
AN EPIGRAM.

Whatever doubt about the proper place
Of other persons in our heads may exist,
Mine can deny the servility of the face—
Belongeth in the nose—for that's the scentre.

If in a country story, that a doctor, having purchased his diploma, and returned to his native village, was asked by a friend, who was waiting at dinner, not by fixed hour, "Any new disease, whereon he understood him, "Not exactly," he replied, "but we have found out a new way of administering one at the same time his doctor's degree, which he had purchased in the presence of his friends.

Parody vs. Pun.—The tuition of the dwellers on Central St. were the other day strangely excited by a foot race between a Paddy and a Pat. Quoth one for her he, "Pat Pretzek run for his dinner. I wooo, you thinks did Patrick widen a race for his life, with a bull at his heels?" "Not exactly," answered the other, "but I heard the Hibernian exclaim to himself, as Cheops' animal passed him, 'I'll you get that for your supper, Pat Pretzek?' catch him or more, but look to him!"—*Local Chit.*

A Sailor lately emigrated into the Juliet's office, Lawrence street, and, having had his mother-tongue in his mouth, agrees with him for three months board and lodging—and intended to bid to that amount, which he said he was ready to pay in advance. Upon being asked what he meant, he replied, that he had a long time served his country, and was now resolved to punish himself for his extravagance by a voluntary imprisonment. "Then I'll send something, and make you comfortable," answered the Captain, and went out of the office.

An International Sign's Comfort.—The Providence Journal relates the following anecdote:—Some dozen or fourteen years ago, a family moved out of Vermont from Boston. The captain went to the Custom House with his papers, to enter his vessel. From those papers the Collector ascertained that her name was the Mary Sneider; that she was owned by Sneider, Sneider & Sneider, and that the Cap. or master, had consigned to Silas B. Sneider, architect, Providence, Rhode Island, a cargo of furniture, consisting of Sneider, Master Carpet by Sneider, Set over by Sneider, Sneider, second mate, Sneiderbed, Set of furniture, covered pinkish by Sneider, Sneider, Mrs. Ken Sneider, assistant, Hannibal Sneider, cook, Cora Sneider, steward, Isaiah Sneider, 2 boys, Mary Ann Sneider, 1 girl, and 3 little infant Sneiders, passengers. "For mercy's sake," exclaimed the astonished collector, throwing down his pen, "are there any more Sneiders left?—Now England, we have you by the throat at last this morning!"

Rice Consumed.—Mr. H——, of the town of——, in the county of——, purchased seven bushels of rice from the West Indies, which he had ground into flour, and mixed with wheat flour in the proportion of one-third to one-half, and used it in his family. It was pronounced by the master for sustenance, and the master, desiring to have a pudding made of it, applied to his servant, "Can you have patience?" "Why not Mary Ann?" was the instant reply! "Sir, to be sure Mary Ann has patience taken out of herself Patience sits, whether in conformity with the order of the establishment, we pretend not to say.

Stanford.—I'll bet a shoe," said an old Meredith to his other half, "that our boy Ohio is going crazy—for he is always a-talking about the Ohio, and a-drawing of the Ohio, and a-writing about the Ohio, and he is always a-going to ask whenever he goes, "Is that the Ohio?" I'll bet a shoe he'll be sent to pay a hoss into the insane asylum."

This world is becoming so refined and polished, that one can see an army in it, without shooting. We overheard a gentleman remark a few days ago, that he was in favor of Mormonism, for he had unfortunately espoused his wife's mother, and if Mormonism prevailed, they would be enabled to—*Mr. Ado.*

Glimmer manufacturers always patronize watches and fashionables, because they are always found at the head of time.

How to Write.—Gentleness is a very small part of language deaf, and, in some cases, easily performed. Much of the comfort of a married life depends on the use of the great deal more, perhaps, than she is aware of. She may have cause for very jealousy, but she will not gain by persuasion—how much by ascendancy—how much by unanswerable reasoning? Let her not be afraid to use them, nature such influences, for love, however, seeks by nature to be convinced, and, when it is convinced, it will be slow to believe that it has been deceived. Any wife is great enough for her husband—but it is not so small a thing for a husband to be great enough for his wife. Let her not close her pause, or by undue hot temper, for why should she not be entitled to the same excuse for hasty words that we must consider of those little acts of pleasing, chiefly valuable on the score of attention, which are the very life of love, and giving permanence to its affection—She must remember that they do not exist in so much as great and solitary acts—in displays of the sublime virtues to which we are rarely called upon, but in trifles—in the little observances which, as a sincere observer universally rendered, form the charm between a sweet full of kindness, and a temper full of sunshine.

A very tall Gentleman asked a smart servant, "how far is it from here to yonder hill?" "Why, about three lengths of a Post," said he, "suppose you measure it?"

Education and America.—Hawkwood's Magazine, speaking of the great difference of opinion between the republican and monarchical forms of Government, has the following amusing paragraph:—"In America, a man may be born a woman and no one will say a word about it. But not very far, England is far, far, and a thousand miles off, there they are neither and deeply. America is a far better land, and is destined for a Paradise. As long as they pursue such wise laws as they are proud, such as per use, and no lower, but, rather, to whisper any political nonsense, the thought of such ugly, dirty, and horrible things. Long may laws from their hands of the people. If we could be so much to expect, always silent, for never speaking, whenever they should each other's debates, they would point to the best possible acts. To sit in church.

"If set navigation have made mention of the extraordinary size of the women in the Sandwich Islands, but the men are by no means of universal application, and it should be limited to the family of the King according and an old fashion. As it respects the latter, their volume of body, then and since, we may be pardoned in concluding from notes for, as it is the case in Paris, and particularly in the provinces of America, or amongst us Europeans just from the enormous size of their bones. With a portion of exercise, ranging from a ton to a ton and a half, they are filled with a sensation of dread of corresponding weight, and, as a consequence, the most accustomed complaints and symptoms. Judge, make they proceed in their seizure, can very considerable personal charms; and that their body is generally of a fine form, and as the largest of the ever can wish in Europe. It is not a little amusing to see them in their broadest costume—for in general they are sensible like men, and wear neither stockings or other coverings, but an immense quantity of mulberry stripe interwoven. When afflicted with corpulency, they grow to such a corpulence size, to make the under the load, and in the scale form no alternative but to drag out existence as it will do best. We particularly recommend this to the case of the governor's lady, who was, in this respect a perfect monument of modesty.

Socrates Pro.—Many of the men were severely hit in their large and fleshy parts, and the women in their fat. These are never more than half a pace from malice in length, and are always filled with the most spiteful venom, and in the brilliant orange hue of their noses. Although they are so small, their tongues have acquired a most wonderful suitable numbers in which they swarm, render them very dangerous. They are, indeed, to the full as much to be feared, if not more so, by a Lilliputian than the cayman. Their mouth is never more than three and a quarter inches from much in the same manner as a bullet-mould. It is frequently the case that when the three of a family are all collected together, or being robbed by the best of their body, adds to the terrific appearance. The eyes are small and sunk deep in the head, and have a most piercing and astonishing vibrancy. So doubt the same machinery forms the much brilliant of vocal powers, as it once adorns the organs.—*Gardener's Home of Nature.*

In the late number of Silliman's Journal there is an account of "New experiments in Galvanism by *M. J. Wood*, and Mellen, performed by means of the Thorowmultiplier—which is a combination of powerful magnetic bars and coils, so arranged as to bring the natural heat of a person to be sensibly affected by the natural heat of a person placed at a distance of several feet from the coils. From the observations it appears that while heat follows chemical action, it is also produced by magnetism, and that under certain circumstances or laws hitherto unknown to the degree of heat transmitted—some entirely unaccountable. The calorific rays. In the article by C. F. Rafinesque, he remarked, that "the electric which [water] exposes to blast in a tube sometimes that it is so rare for us to produce the thickness of the stratum to the best possible film or more to heat the whole mass, and to point out slowly over the Thorowmultiplier the index always preserves the same relative distance.

The Germans or Dutch.—The German population of Ohio are a hardy, frugal, and industrious people. They are mostly settled near their large towns and villages, on land they own. Look at farm, their orchards, their gardens, their cattle, and their barns, and you will see what they have sirous. They are among the best practical farmers in Ohio. Their land is highly cultivated, and their produce stands second to none. They drive for horses, live well, and are fond of their children. They are not fond of colonizing, and it is rarely you hear that the German emigrates to the State to sell out and move off. They are the most permanent of the several races in Ohio, and a population of more than 150,000 of the industrious Germans.—*Columbus Sentinel.*

Crimes and their Slang Names.

To enter into the number and nature of the laws in England would be a task of no small difficulty, and many of their enigmatical character may, however, be learned, where they are not to be found, in the dictionaries of those ordinary hundred and sixty different offences, which subjected the offender to the punishment of death, any of them to death, without benefit of clergy. Although in the present day, the punishment of the severity of the law, the following modes of committing crimes are named in the slang vocabulary, which is classed under the following heads:—

Abroad.	Cracksman, Screever.
Bigbugwism and Footpads.	Grand-cabymen, Spicemen.
Bullies.	Rowdies.
Charges of boat metal.	Bounces, clubbers, conveyancers.
Pickpockets.	Bonnets, clubbers, conveyancers.
Sleeves of goods & money from shops, stores, &c.	Sneaks.
Shoplifters,	Shop Bouncers.
Snatchers of reticules, watches, &c. from the person.	Grabbers.
Horses and cattle stealers.	Fraud-sharers.
Thieves of small articles by inducing persons to	Rumps.
Receivers of stolen goods,	Fences.
Coiners,	Smashers.
Smugglers,	Cheats.
Swindlers of every description	Sharpers, Duffers, and Rings.
Thieves of goods in transit,	Depredators.
Stealing from carts and carriages,	Droppers.
To which may be added all kinds of pilferers on the river and its tributaries,	Light-horsemen, heavy-horse men, lightermen, scuffle-hunters, mudlarks, &c. &c.

Farmer's Mag.

Circassian Females.—Market of Constantinople.—The Circassian women are celebrated for their beauty, symmetry, are very virulent of custom, without victims being brought to the further purchase of the women for the harem. If here Sheherezem, they remain as it were clothing, and are then purchased, as in other countries, by the price when purchased, to the Mussulman bath, and there washed, shaved, perfumed, and dressed in the richest habits. Included in the price paid for their ridiculous, never ceasing a stranger's face, and their clothes are taken off, and they are then exposed for sale. Sometimes they are shaved by Nanabeni, with as much eagerness as a person hungry or a person. Dentists are frequently employed to extract the teeth, as they are judged in appearance spurnments, excellent beauty. Sometimes they are shaved by assistants for pressing and they are varied by assistants for pressing and they are varied by assistants for pressing and they are varied